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THE THIRD JOINT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY AND THE ASSOCI- ATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS

The third joint meeting of the American Geographical Society and the Association of American Geographers was held in New York on April 14 and 15. The sessions occupied Friday morning and afternoon, April 14, and Saturday morning, April 15, and were held at the Hispanic Society, in the same quadrangle as the building of the American Geographical Society. The meeting was called to order on Friday morning by President Greenough. Vice-President J. Russell Smith of the Association presided. The program consisted of a limited number of longer papers of general interest, with ample time for discussion. Following is a list of titles and speakers:

LEON DOMINIAN: The Geographic Foundation of Turkey's World Relations.

MARY VERHOEFF: The Kentucky River in Relation to the Kentucky Mountains.

HENRY B. BIGELOW: Oceanographic Explorations off the East Coast of the United States.

H. C. TAYLOR: Economic Factors Influencing the Geographical Distribution of Crops and Livestock in the United States.

A. HAMILTON RICE: Explorations in the Northwest Amazon Valley.

ALBERT P. BRIGHAM: The Physiographic Provinces of New York State.

HARRISON W. SMITH: Personal Experiences in the Society Islands and Borneo.

ERNEST P. GOODRICH: Some Geographic Problems Incident to the Growth of a Great City—New York.

Miss Verhoeff's paper dealt with the anthropogeography of the Kentucky River basin, with special reference to the history of settlement. This study is an outgrowth and continuation of her previous investigations along similar lines (The Kentucky Mountains: Transportation and Commerce, 1750 to 1911, *Filson Club Publs. No. 26*, Louisville, 1911; reviewed in *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 44, 1912, p. 779); it will be published in the same series in complete form.

Doctor Bigelow gave an account of the oceanographical work of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries in the Gulf of Maine—the name given to the embayment of the Atlantic enclosed between the peninsulas of Massachusetts and Nova Scotia. Although this appropriate term to designate a distinct section of our Atlantic waters has been employed on U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey charts at least as early as 1864 (Cape Sable to Sandy Hook, 1:1,200,000; and Chart No. 1,000, 1908), and is commonly accepted on the Continent (see Pl. 200-201, Andree's Hand Atlas, 6th edition, 1914), it is only recently coming into general use among American geographers (see also G. C. Curtis' use of it in *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 45, 1913, p. 413, and map between pp. 420 and 421).

The suggestive feature of Doctor Taylor's paper was a series of diagrams illustrating "crop competition." A set of vertical heavy black lines resting on a horizontal line represented the number of hours devoted each day at the place of observation to the cultivation and harvesting of a given crop, the height of the vertical lines being made proportional to the number of hours of cultivation and the horizontal line representing the time progression. By selecting typical localities and applying the device to the staple crops of the region, the diagrams thus showed at a glance which crops could be "dovetailed" to insure the best distribution of labor and the most rational form of mixed farming.

Doctor Rice's paper dealt in a most interesting way with his pioneer exploration and survey of the Inirida, Içana, and Uaupes Rivers in a region which, up to the time of

his surveys, had been quite unknown to science. Doctor Rice had already announced his results to the members of the Royal Geographical Society (see his addresses published in Vols. 35 and 44 of the *Geogr. Journ.*), but it had not before been the pleasure of an American geographic audience to hear his latest report.

Professor Brigham presented an original subdivision of New York State into physiographic provinces. His map was strikingly similar to the New York section of the United States map prepared by the Association's Committee on Physiographic Provinces (see the note in this number under "Geographical Record"). Professor Fenneman pointed out in discussion that this similarity to a map independently constructed tended to confirm the committee's results.

Mr. Goodrich's paper contained abundant material for the study of that most complex and concentrated unit of human geography, the city. The speaker projected on the screen a series of maps by the Committee on the City Plan (whose report is noticed in this number under "Geographical Publications"), which represented such topics as the percentage of area covered by buildings; population density; "night" and "day" population, illustrating daily migration from the residential to the business districts and back; transportation; "time zones," or isochronic belts, showing for any given section of the city the time it takes to reach the center; etc.

In addition to the announced papers Prof. Nevin M. Fenneman spoke briefly on the map of the physiographic provinces of the United States, prepared by a committee of the Association, detailed reference to which is made elsewhere in this number. It was also announced that, in connection with the work of the committee, the U. S. Geological Survey had decided on a new policy of officially recognizing physiography in its publications. In the past the references to this subject, incidental and subsidiary, have not been scrutinized by a specialist. Henceforth they will be edited by a physiographer and receive as careful attention as the sections devoted to other phases of geology.

As in previous years, there was an exhibition of maps at the American Geographical Society's building. The subjects illustrated were economic geography and the European war. On Friday evening, Dr. E. L. Stevenson, Acting Director of the Hispanic Society, spoke informally on "Some Early Maps and Their Geographical and Historical Significance," illustrating his remarks with specimens from the rich collection of the Hispanic Society.

At the social gathering of the Association members on Thursday evening at the Park Avenue Hotel, various topics of general interest were brought up, including the desirability of accelerating the production of the topographic map of the United States. Without criticizing the admirable work of the U. S. Geological Survey, Professor W. M. Davis pointed out that only 40 per cent of the national domain has been surveyed (see *February Review*, pp. 139-140). Ways and means of expediting the work were discussed, especially the means of securing larger Congressional appropriations, and a petition to that effect was circulated during the meeting for the signatures of the members.

Luncheon on Friday and Saturday was served in the American Geographical Society's building. On Friday the speaker was Major-General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, who testified to the military necessity of a topographic map for the whole United States and then spoke on the general subject of preparedness.

Twenty-two members of the Association, including several members from the Middle-West and South, were present at the meeting, as follows: Henryk Arctowski, O. E. Baker, Isaiah Bowman, A. P. Brigham, R. M. Brown, Collier Cobb, S. W. Cushing, W. M. Davis, R. E. Dodge, Leon Dominian, C. R. Dryer, O. L. Fassig, N. M. Fenneman, J. P. Goode, R. M. Harper, W. L. G. Joerg, D. W. Johnson, Lawrence Martin, W. G. Reed, G. B. Roorbach, J. Russell Smith, P. S. Smith. The sessions for the reading of papers, which were open also to other persons interested besides members of the two organizations, were attended by from eighty to one hundred and twenty persons.